### Religious Notices.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30. P. M. Sunday-school at 12. M. Sunday-school prayer-meeting, Sabbath, at 7 P.M. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thurs-

day, at 7.45 P. M. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.-Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school, 12 M. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayermeeting on Thursday evening. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Albert Mann, Jr., Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday, school at 2.30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday eveningS at 7.45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. -Fremont street, corner Franklin.-Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school, 12 M. Weekly prayermeeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal)-Liberty street. - Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D. Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 P. M. except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3.45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M. HOPE CHAPEL. -Sunday-School every

Sabbath at 3. 30P. M. John G. Broughton. Superintendent. CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART. - Rev.

J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 A. M. High mass, 10.30 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.

Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloom field avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATSESSING M. E CHURCH,-Rev. J. K. Egbert, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Class meeting Tuesday evening at 8 .P. M. Prayermeeting Thursday evening at 8 P. M. Children's class for religious instruction Saturday at 3 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watsessing).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10. 30 o'clock; evening service, 7-30. Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .-Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, at 7.45.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale). Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sab bath services 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday

SILVER LAKE. - Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 P. M. Mr. Herbert Smith, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Wednesday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS-Rev. W. H. Broadhead, teacher. Held in Chapel Park M. E. Church, every Friday evening during May. Commencing, at 8 P. M. All interested in the Sunday School lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

### Improvements Locked Up.

For several weeks past the residents o Montclair have been considerably elated over the step they had taken in advance of their neighbor, Bloomfield, namely, by the introduction of "The Montclair District Telegraph, Messenger, Fire Alarm, and Police Service." Praise has been bestowed upon this improvement in unlimited quantities by our sister journal, and Bloomfielders had begun to think were (vulgarly speaking) left. We were informed through the newspapers that the fire alarm was being rung regularly by electricity and that each member of the Department was notifled of a fire and told the exact location by this little improvement: also that the ladies could call the police, a messenger, groceryman, or butcher. There was no end to the advantages offered. We really had begun to feel envious when one evening a Montclairite cautiously is more liable to very serious injury to could not at first credit it, but finally chanced to hear the electric spark struggle with the bell at nine oclock one evening. We listened : one, two, three, four, - and all was silent. At last the constable came; his bill was \$50.

The treasure had gone, and now the doors are locked while our sister paper consoles herselt with the statement that "they know it would not be a success."

Rev. J. M. Enslin pastor of the German Church, will move into the new parsonage next week. The residence he now occupies has been considerably improved and is now offered for rent.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Thompson was visited by burglars Tuesday night, but they were frightened away. On the following evening an attempt was made to enter the new parsonage of the Ger man Presbyterian Church, but two students, who were sleeping in the house,

succeeded in scaring them away. The Ladies' Aid Society, of the church, had just furnished part of the house.

Mr. Isaac Wheeler, who has passed his eightieth year, is very sick at his home on Canal street; on account of his age. his recovery is doubtful.

W. S. Pierson, Post G. A. R., visited Caldwell Post on Monday night, for a official inspection. Commander Raab, and Past Commander Cockefair, express ed themselves as highly pleased with their visit.

W. S. Y. P. The last entertainment of the W. Y. P., occurring Tuesday evening, consisted of readings, interspersed with music, and ended with refreshments. Mr. Duffield took entire charge of the first part of the programme, giving selections of his own writings, in prose and verse. Among other pieces he read "The Story of Ki-Tschu," and the "Praise of Good Doctors." (published in the Independent), "A Chess Ma noeuvre," "Queer Church," (published in Wide Awake), "The King's Bell," 'Sand Toy and Nut-cracker," "The False Pope," (Christian Union), "The Violin of Messire Andreas," (Scribners) "Spasmodic Horticulture," (The Alli ance), "The Adorable Miss Brown," symphony in Own (Mail and Express). and "Roller Skating," an unpublished

Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. R. J. Beach, Mrs. White and Mrs. George Cook, and Messrs, James C. Beach, and Robert J. Beach took part in the music, which was a most enjoyable feature of the evening. Mrs. Ballantine's rendering of "Rain in the Night," a poem written by Mr. Duffield for The Century, and set to music by Millard, being especially fine

The refreshment at the close of the entertainment was well received, and if one might judge by the applause coming from one side of the room that greeted its announcement, somewhat unusual, We would say the Westminster Society of Young People is rapidly following in the footsteps of older Bloomfielders in knowing how to appreciate good things. and in being ready always for "more It also progressive and has given our town its first "Author's Readings" after the manner of our better known neighbor, New York.

---Address by Dr. Hepworth. The managers of the Sunday-school Teachers' Association have secured Rev. Dr. Hepworth to deliver an address befor the Association on Wednesday even-

ing, May 20th, in the Baptist Church. Dr. Hepworth is well known as an able and eloquent speaker, and a cordial invi tation is extended to all Sunday-school workers, parents, and friends of the Sunday-school to attend. Let the house be full.

Sewerage. In an article upon 'the above subject the New York Mail and Express de scribes the efforts of Orange and East Orange, to devise a simple and practicable plan for disposing of their household wastes. Two ways have been recom mended: to purify it within the town limits, or carry it into the Passaic river, below Newark. Either of these plans involves great expense. It therefore concludes in the following strain:

One thing seems very clear. Here are several municipalities, in close juxtaposition geographically, of similar characteristics topographically, and actuated by one controlling motive politically, namely, fear of absorption in the adjoining, overshadowing city of Newark. The examinations already made for East Orange show that it will be practicable to convey all their sewage to tide water independently of Newark, or it is not impossible to gasp for breath, of groups of dead that all might combine to dispose of birds and noble deer struggling in the their sewage at some suitable locality death agony or fleeing for life before within their limits. The engineers, reports point very decidedly in this direction. It will therefore be wise on the part of the Oranges and Bloomfield to vegetarianism. But few pictures should have, as their first step towards the solution of their common difficulty, a joint the greatest care should be taken in committee appointed with authority to have the feasibility of a joint scheme of sewage treatment examined by an expert, and definite plans and estimates of cost submitted for their consideration at the cemmon expense of the towns inter-

And they must not forget that delays in this matter are dangerous. It is not wise or prudent to undertake to prophesy that any evil will absolutely result from neglect of the matter of sewering these towns, but it is certain that an unsewered town, with a plentiful water supply, whispered to us, "It is a fizzle." We the public health, which may come suddenly and unexpectedly, than is a town in which the offensive wastes are carried away before decomposition has set in.

The adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" may be trite and stale, but it is none the less true, and the community which recognizes its truth is wise.

OBITUARY.

The announcement of the death of John J Daily which occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday, May 2d, of constriction of the intestines, aged 21 years, 7 months, after an illness of two weeks, was both a surprise and calamity to his parents and friends in this community. Born in Bloomfield, he was educated in the Public School, where he was loved and respected by teachers, classmates and all who were associated with him. Being an engraver and having received a very flattering offer from the Russell & Morgan Label Co., Ohio, he left ,or that city last September and was getting along nicely, when death overtook him in his brightest prospects. His remains were brought to his home, and interred in the Catholic cemetery of Bloomfield.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A Dispute Over a Cat Stew. Jeremiah Ackerman is lying dangerously ill at his residence, in Bloomfield, from the effects of stab wounds alleged to have been inflicted some weeks ago by Thomas West, Jr., the keeper of a saloon in Franklin township. It is said that the stabbing was done in the course of a quarrel growing out of a free lunch on a cat. It appears that West, several weeks ago, gave a free lunch to the patrons of his saloon, in which rabbit stew played an important part. Afterwards it was said that the rabbit was nothing more than West's family cat, which he had sacrificed to feed the hungry maws of his patrons. Among those who ate the alleged rabbit stew was Jeremiah Ackerman. of Bloomfield, and when the story of the sacrifice of the cat got around, Ackerman was severly chaffed by his companions. He finally grew very angry at the deception practiced upon him, and went to West's saloon to demand satisfaction. A quarrel began between the two men, ending finally in a fight, in which Ackerman was stabbed two or three times. The most serious wound was on the hip. Ackerman was taken to his home in Bloomfield, and has gradually been growing worse. Gangrene has set in, and it is feared he will not recover. West is in jail, and this morning Judge Kirkpatrick gave orders that he should not be admitted to bail until Ackerman is out of danger.

-Justice Hagemann has opened his new office on Bloomfield avenue, in the Brick Row.

On Monday morning an interesting case will be tried before Justice Hagemann, in which William Miller of Mont clair a hackman is plaintiff, and Edward O'Neil of this place, defendant.

It appears from the complaint thatabout three weeks ago, Miller took a horse, who was suffering he thought from the lampers, to O'Neil who is a blacksmith to cure. O'Neil represented he understood the curing of lampers. Miller claims, that O'Neil instead of burning the lampers as the custom generally is, he burnt the horses tongue; Miller claims \$150, damages by reason of the incompetent manner in which O'Neil performed the services. The case is watched with great interest by horseman and the blacksmiths of this place and vicinity, as blacksmiths often act in the capacity of Veterinary Sur-

### How To Hang Pictures.

One of the cardinal principles necessary to learn about hanging pictures is the fact that the light on a picture should come from the same side as the light in the picture.

A picture highly worked up in detail should be hung closer to the eye than a strong, broad composition, in which all the parts are put on in masses.

Pictures immediately on the line of average sight should be hung flat on the wall, while those above it should be slightly tipped forward

Large pictures in heavy frames should never be hung over sofas or chairs that are placed close to the wall. Groups of pictures can only be effect-

tive when there is harmony in subject and color, and similarity in framing. No grosser absurdities are committed in the way of picture decorations than in the adornment of the walls of the

average dining-room. Representations, of strings of fish just hauled from the water and seeming yet their pursuers, are far from appetizing, and a perpetual plea for the doctrine of ever be hung in the dining-room, and

Family pictures have no business in any room in the house but a strictly family room. No one is interested in them except the immediate family, and not once in a hundred thousand times is a family picture a thing of beauty, or calculated to embellish the barest wall.

Marriage certificates, Masonic certificates or anything of that kind are not pictures at all, and should never have a frame about them.

A CAMEL will work for seven or eight days without drinking. In this he differs from some men who will drink seven or eight days without working.

A YANKEE riding in a railway carriage was disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors cwned an immense dairy, and mad. lion pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The Yankee seeing Mer that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend. "True; isn't it, mister? I speak of Deacon Brown." "Ye-e-s," replied the friend; "that is, I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of cheese and butter he makes a year; but I know he has twelve saw-mills that all go by butter-

A Man is known by the company he keeps out of

Is there any English word that contains all the vowels? Unquestionably.

met in the street, said, "He is so much are dry, and these phenomena are more altered that I scarcely knew him. I am remarkable because the winter has been thin, and you are thin, but he is thinner unusually cold. than the both of us put together."

AUNT SARAH-"How can you receive attentions from that Tom Bramble? He'll be asking you for your hand, first thing you know, and he's the worst fellow of all who come here." Edith-"Yes, I want him to ask me and have done with it. It's always best, you remember, to no the worst at once."

A DEBATE lasting four hours and resulting in a tie when a vote was taken was had lately by the students of a western theological seminary on this proposition: "Suppose a prayer on a formal occasion is read from a printed slip and a typographical error completely ruins the proper sense, will Providence receive the petition as read or as originally

Eating horseradish will be apt to make any man smart.

JOHNNY was kicked by his pony. What made him kick you?" inquired his sympathising aunt. "I don't know, sobbed Johnny, "I didn't ask him."

An inquirer asks: "How can I tell classical music?" That is easy enough. That is easy enough. When you hear everybody applaud and look relieved after the piece is finished, then you can know it is strictly clasical.

### NOTICE

### Tea and Coffee CONSUMERS.

Lovers of Tea and Coffee, when making purchases should not be pleased with an purchases should not be pleased with an inferior article simply because they get a present with it, they are invaribly deceived by the gift system, and have a poor article palmed off on them by these would-be benefactors. It is their usual practice to buy the cheapest Teas and Coffees in the Market and sell them with the presents, at from 60 and 70 cents per lb. We can sell you a better Tea at 50 cents. They will charge 30 to 35 cents per lb. for coffee, we will sell you a good Coffee at 18, 20 and 22 cents per lb.; very best Java Coffee from 25 to 27 cents. Every article purchased that is not as represented, can be returned and money refunded at

### G. H. BOSCH'S and Coffee Store.

Corner above Centre Market, Newark, N. J. Adjoining Park House.

AT THE

# Old Stand

IS THE PLACE TO BUY ALLKINDSOFHAND-MADELIGHT AND

# HEAVYHARNESS,

Horse Equipments, Trunks, Whips,

Nets, Sponges, Chamoise

NEATS FOOT OIL AND AXLE GREASE, HOOF OINTMENT &C. And Everything that is usually kept in a firstclass harness store can be found at

On Bloomfield Avenue, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

-The people living in the neighbor hood of Fuzlyama, Japan, have for many months past feared that an eruption was imminent. The snow on the mountains is beginning to melt two months before An Irishman, speaking of a friend he the usual time, all wells on the plains

> "Do you like squash pie, Alfred?" asked a young wife of her husband a few days after marriage." "Yes, it is pretty good, but " " But what ? I suppose you started to say that it isn't as good as that which your mother makes." "Yes. I did intend to say that, but -" "Well, Alfred, your mother made that pie and sent it to me."

## Atlantic & Pacific TEA CO.

The Palace-Two story Glass Front.

738 Broad Street. & 107 Market Street.. Cor. Washington St.

Butter! Butter!

Call and get a pound. The people know where to get Butter every time.

### Crystalized Cocoanut

No table complete without it. Costs only TEN CENTS a package.

Look out for Novelties every two weeks. We propose to take the lead in the Tea business at any cost.

THE GREAT Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co 738 Broad St.; 107 Market St.

### C. F. SCHRADER, PRACTICAL

COR. WASHINGTON.

Glenwood Ave., near the Depot,

Where all classes of Repairing, such as complicated Watches, French Clocks, Jewelry, etc., will be executed equally as well, and as cheap as in Newark or New York, ENGRAVING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Satisfaction guaranteed, Monograms a Specialty.

R. E. HECKEL & SONS, BUTCHERS.

Centre Market, Bloomfield, N. J.

Prime Fresh, Corned, and SMOKED MEATS.

Fresh Fruits and regembles in their Season, also a good selection of

Fresh Fish and Oysters.

GO WEST.

Parties moving to the West will find it to their advan-tage to call at the city offi e of the Eric Railway and obtain LOWEST RATES, MAPS, TIME TABLES, etc. Open daily till 10.30 P. M. 180 Market St., Newark.

FEAREY'S BUREAU OF INFORMATION. 13 EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.00. DROWN and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rock

D and Light Brahmas. J. I. TAYLOR, Cor, Broad and Canal sta., Bloomfield, N. J. Miss S. A. Ward

Robes, Blankets, Lessons in Drawing and Painting,

IN MINERAL, OIL AND WATER COLORS. LAND-SCAPE & PORTRAITURE IN CRAYON & COLOR. PORTRAITS And all the branches of DECORATIVE ART. Residence, Bloomfield Avenue,

Opp. R. C. Church.

### MANHATTAN HOTEL

Broadway, Canal & Lispenard Sts., N. 1. EUROPEAN PLAN - All front rooms, from 1.00 per day upwards. Vendation Perfect. Newly reflitted and fornished in best style. Located in centre of the wholesale dry goods and turniture district. Kasy access to all ferries and points of interest in the .it

IN SHIP-SHAPE FORM FOR THE SPRING OF 1885! COMPLIMENTS OF THE

### BLUE FRONT CLOTHING COMPANY Monufacturers and Retailers of Fine Clothing at Prices to Suit the Times,

214 & 216 Market St., bet. Broad and Mulberry, Newark, N. J.

The stock comprises the very best quality of all thing, made up in the very best manner, and in every case we will guarantee a perf. c. iii. We have Men's Suits. Youth's Suits, Children's Suits. Our whole house is brimming full of Bargains. We don't pretend to give a complete list of all the goods we have, but we do say and guarantee that for every dollar's worth of clothing bought of us we will give at least two do lars in actual solid value. We have told above what we mean to do throughout the Spring and Summer of 1885 in bargains for clothing for every-body; below we name a few items which will serve to show the public the great bargains we have in our establishment. Please bear in min't it is a strouble for us to show goods.

store store \$6 00 store \$7 50	Boy's Department Separate from the Men's.  We make Boys' and Children's Clothing our specialty.  We show the Handsomest, Largest and Cheapest Stock in the city.  Boys' Suits, age 12 to 16, for school \$2 50 worth \$4 00 Boys' Cheviot Suits, age 12 to 16 3 50 5 50 Boys' All-wool Cassimere Suits 4 75 7 00 Boys' Fine Corkscrew Suits 4 75 7 00 Boys' Fine Disgonal Suits 7 00 10 50 Children's Play Suits, age 4 to 10 2 00 3 50 Children's Pleated Suits, 4 to 10 2 00 3 50 Children's Blue Brown Tricot Suits 4 00 4 50 Children's Blue Brown Tricot Suits 4 00 6 50 Men's Everyday pants 50c, 75., and \$1 00 Men's Everyday pants \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 00 Men's Fine Dress Pants 2 50, 3 00 and 3 50 We have over 300 pairs in stock, all cut in the latest styles, newest patterns in Plain Stripes and Plaids.
	Boys' Pants

Blue Pront Clothing Company, 214 & 216 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

### FAMILY NAMES.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

Names from the Welsh-Adding Diminip tives-Holidays-John and Its Prolific Crop of Derivatives - Scripture Names-The Puritana

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Americans must look to England for the greater part of their tamily names, and in England the family name was first apparently created by taking the name of the father and adding it to that of the son. In many parts of Wales tais practice is said to be still common, so that it is no remarkable thing for a man to be called Bill O'Jacks, O'Dicks, O'Toms, O'Harrys, An oli play, called "S.r John Oldcastle," contains an allusion to this plactice. The judge ask-"What is the Lail and who the suretie!" One of the partie, replies: "Her coz in ap-Rice, ap-Evan, ap-Morice ap-Morgan, ap-Llewellyn, ap-Madon, ap-Meredith, ap-Griffin, ap-Davis, ap-Owen, ap-Shinkin-Jones." The judge is properly surprised at the formidable array of friends willing to go on the bond of the prisoner, but is still more surprised when he finds that all the e are but one, and he not a very good one at that The Welsh ap, however, has given us a key to the solution of several names, in which it does not appear as a distinct portion. Thus, ap-Hugh has become Pugh, ap-Rice, Price; ap-Owen, Bowen; ap-Richard, Pritchard,

and ap-Howell, Powell. The tendency in proper names has always been toward abbreviation, a short name being invariably more popular t an a long one. Another method of manufacturing family names was by adding a diminutive to the proper name, the chief diminutives in this use being the syllables kin, cock, and et or ot; another, ing, being found, but so rarely that it need hardly be mentioned. Using these in comb.nation with proper names, from Simon we have Simpkins or Simcox; from Williams, Wilkins, Wilcox, and Willett. In early English days the pagan was a favorite way of designating one who had not conformed to Christianity, and from this circumstance comes the Paines, the Paynes, the Pynes, and the Pynsons, to whom may fitly be opposed the Christians, the Christies, and the Christians, while the Kitsons are the descendants of some Chr. t pher who was familiarly known

among hi- friends as Kit It is cur ous to notice the ready manner in which I was event, such as festivals of local saint ferve the purpose of furnishing names for children. The names of the scripture saints are common enough, but it is not so common to find Holliday, Hockerday and Hobdoy, which all took their origin in the same way by giving the child the name of the day rather than that of the saint in whose honor the day was celebrated. St. Theobald is remembered in the annals of the saints for many creditable actions but his name is also found in little suspected quarters. It first became Tibbald, then Tibbe, or Tebbe, whence come the Tibbes, the Tebbess, the Tibbetts, and a score of others of the character and similar sound. Another saint, Gilbert, has been equally unfortunate with his name. G.b was formerly a cant word to express a wanton person. Then it became a proper name, whence G.lbertson, Gibbs, Gibbonsons, Gibson, and many others.

No monosyllable name has been so prolific in its derivatives as John. As a family name it is sometime; found as a plain John, then as St. John, then its first change is into Johns, then comes Jones, Johnson, Johncock, Jonkins, Jenkins, Jennings, Jenkinson, Jenks, Jinks, and Jinkinson. By additions we have Littlejohn, Brownjohn, and Properjohn. No argument is needed to prove the popularity of Jack. As a nickname it is fixed beyond all fear of abolition, and from a nickname it passed by easy stages to a reputable place among the family names.

The name of Peter furnishes a curious bit of history, showing how a popular prejudice can influence the choice of a name for a child. Reasoning from analogy, one might suppose that as Peter was the leading disciple, and as the chair of Peter was held in high reverence, his name would take precedence of all others with piously-inclined persons. So it does in many parts of the continent, but in England the name was always singularly unpopular, their being, as a rule, about thirty-five Johns to one Peter. The priests did all they could to encourage the use of the name, but in vain, for under the name of Peter's pence the English were forced for ages to pay one of the most odious taxes in all their list, a tax for which they could see no use, which took money out of their pockets and brought them nothing in return; but, thanks to the priests, the name was sometimes given, and we thus have not only Peter, but Peters, Peterson, Pierre, Pear, Pearson, Parson, Parsons, Pierce, together with Perretts, Parrets, Peterkins Perkins, and Parkins.

Other scripture names are more common Isaac has given us I-aacson, Ikes, Ikeson, and Hicks and Hickson, with Higgs and Higginson. David gave us Davies, Davidson, Dawes, Dawsons, Dawks, and Dawkins, Daniel is still seen in Daniels, Dange-, Dansons, and Dannells. Simon is found in Sim, Simpon, Simkins, Simcox, Simonds, and Simmons, Philip survives in Phillips, Phelps, Philps, Phipps, Phipson, Philcox, and Philpott, Matthew seems always to have been a favorite, for his memory is still em-balmed among us in Matthews and Mat-thewson, in Mattison, Matson, and Matts. Bartholomew is now known among men as Bartolow, Bartle, Bartlett, Battel, Battie, Bates, Batsons, Batcocks, Badcocks, and Badkins. Thomas received an additional impetus to popularity from the sad fate of his namesake, Thomas a Beckett, and his name is found in a hundred different forms. among the most common being Thom; Thompson, Thompkins, Thomset, Tomkins, Tomlins, Thomlins, Thomlins, Thomlinson, and Thomasett. James was always popular in Scotland, and appears as Jameson and Jimson. Not even in the laws and history of England does the change in the nation's style of thought appeal so forcibly as in the names given to children. The New Testament names were neglected, but the oldest and most uncouth appellations that could be discovered in the Old Testament were dragged from their obscurity and forced into use. In their humility the Puritans used sometimes to change their names, giving themselves such names as Ananias, Sapphira, Cain. Absalom, Delilah, Abner, and others, thereby expressing their unwillingness to bear better. Such names as Earth, Ashes, Delivery, More-Fruit, Tribulation the Lord-Is-Near, More-Trial, Discipline, Joy-Again, From-Above, and Free-Gift were not uncommon, but perhap the best example to be found is that contained in a jury list in the county of Sussex at the time of the common-

The indictment was for blasphemy, and the accused must have felt quite comfortable when he learned that he was to be tried before eighteen gentlemen named Accepted Trevor, Redeemed Compton, Faint-Not Hewitt, Make-Peace Heaton, God-Reward Smart, Stand-Fast-on-High Stronger, Earth Adams, Called Power. Kill-Sin Pimple, Re-turn Spellman, Be-Faithful Joiner, Fly-De-bate Roberts, Fight-the-Good-Fight White, More Fruit Fowler, Hope-For Bender, Graceful Herding, Weep-Not Billings, and Meek Brewer. Praise-God Barebones is too well known to need mention, but his brother was still more gifted than himself in the matter of name, having been baptized as If-Christ-Had - Not - Died - for - You - You - Had-Been-Damned Barebones,

Missouri's Gubernatorial Cow. A cow belonging to the gubernatori il mansion at Jefferson City, Mo., having been milked regularly for five years by convicts. now refuses to allow anybody in citizen's dress to approach her.

St. Petersburg's Death Hate. [Foreign Letter.]

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg consider themselves fortunate in having had an average winter death rate of only 35 per 1,000 of population. In London, where the rate has been recently 19.5, this would be thought epidemic. The usual rate for the Russian capital is 40 to 45.

Wine over 200 years old is among the contents of Emperor William's cellars.

THE BLOSSOMS OF THE STA

|Samuel Minturn Peck Where ocean crags are lifting Their rugged heads on high, Where silver sands are shitting Beneath the Summer ky Upon the emerald billows, like is me on

Behold the laughing bubbles -time of the sea. O richer than the rose, By lissome fingers tied, O purer than the postes Toat crown the happy brade. No mortal hand may cull then the were not born to be

The toys of idle beauty - the bloom in ! the No Arctic coll can chill them However keen it blow, No tropic beat can kill them. However flerce if glow; Their luster never withers; with gariant. glad and free,

They gird the world with beauty the insome of the sea When ho tile flags are flinging Their scorn from sail to sail. And shot and shell are wanging With death upon the gale When gallant eye grow brighter and a at is fain would fle

They flash in fearle s millions - the li some

And when the battle's ende! That stormed along the waves, And solemn skies are splendid Above the ocean graves, How eerie is their shining that laughed but

now in glee

of the sea. STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY

How sorrowful their sobbing-the blacker

Asleep at a Council of War Novel Play for a Night Attack.

["W. G. E." in Chicago Times ] Could an accurate diary of every impatant council of war held during our late misunderstanding have been kept, it would af ford a great deal of interesting reading. The grit, the backbone, the resources, and the mental fertility of leaders were shown quite as forcibly in these councils as on the battle field. Who does not know of the council of Confederate generals called on the hight of the first Manassa, and of Jackson's Tore me 10,000 n en and I will go to Was integton to-morrowf' Jackson was always minute ing to speak first in a council of war, and when the council was called by Lee he was never called upon until the older men and old soldiers had expressed their opinions. burg, when Burnside was trying to get his army back to the Stafford side of the river over the one pont on bridge that was left, Lee called a council of war. Jack-on had been holding a position about three miles down the river from Narve's heights, where the fiercest tighting hat taken place, but had moved his command up closer late in the afternoon. The night was fearfully dark, and a drizzling ram had set in. Jack son came into the council, saluted the the cers present, and took a seat off in a corner Gen. Lee stated the purpose for which the council had been called, and asked one of the senior officers for his opinion; and then another, and another, until all had spoken save Stonewall. Lee then turned and asked his opinion, but received no response. All turned to hear what he would say, and there sat Jackson bolt upright in his chair fast asleep. "Why, bless me," said Lee, "the old fellow is asleep," and going to him he shook his arm and called his name, which awakened him "Gen. Jackson, will you give us your opin-

ion as to what should be done!" "Gentlemen," he said, "I am sorry that I have not heard all that has been said, but my plan is, if the council will agree to it, to go back to my corps and march it into Fred. ericksburg at once. The enemy has met with a severe reverse, and it is in all probability demoralized. They have only one bridge over which to e-cape. One corps is sufficient to do this work, to destroy what remains of that army on this side of the river,

and that being done the campaign will be "But, general," said Lee, "consider the fact that those men have only the one bridge over which to escape; they will fight des-

perately." "What if they do! My corps is accustomed to desperate fighting. But the very fact that they have only one avenue of escape, in their demoralized condition, will cause them to make every effort to use the bridge. They will not fight so desperately as you

"But consider the darkness of the night Your men will not be able to distinguish their own comrades. "I have thought of all that. I will make my men pull their shirt-tails out and march

in; they will know one another then." Gen. Lee walked back and forth for some time, deeply engaged in thought. Finally be said: "Gen. Jackson, I can not agree to your proposition; the slaughter would be horrible, and my conscience can not approve

"My conscience approves of it thoroughly," said Jackson. "War is war; the slaughter to day has been horrible, and would have been worse had the enemy gained those heights. The enemy is in a trap and we should take advantage of it. If the tables were turned they would march "And at this very time," said a Union of-

ficer to me last April, "we were getting out of that place as fast as men could be got over one bridge. We were looking every minute for the Confederate troops to rush in upon us; and if they had done so we would have been utterly ruined. Pope's army when Jackson got behind him, was at a picnic compared to our situation that night. And when I told him of Jackson's plan for enabling his troops to know their comrades, he said: "Fabius Maximus is the only other man who ever lived who would have thought of such a thing, and his soldiers didn't have the materials."

> Cuban Cigarmakers. [Havana Letter.]

The Cuban cigarmakers are mainly colored people, although many creoles and Spanish emigrants engage in the trade. The cigarmakers form the roughest and most miserable part of the population of Havana Their conduct is regulated by the good or poor yield of the tobacco crop. If the yield is good and abundant there is hardly any way to manage the men properly, as a great want of workmen is then felt. If the crop is poor there are plenty of hands, and with the reduction of wages they become quite tractable.

When high wages are paid the cigarmakers become unmanageable, and manufacturers use every means to entice laborers from one house to another, often bribing and loaning money with no prospect of ever being repaid. Hundreds of dollars are spent sometimes in inducing a single workman to leave one place for another. In times of scarcity of hands the state prisoners are released. In 1851 the government freed 800 convicts to supply the wants of tobacco manufactories. One great nuisance, that in this country we do not feel, consists in having to pay to employes their earnings three times per day. How They Come Together.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

Ella Wheeler, describing the meeting of two fond young lovers, sings in her own

sweet, wild way, "Love, when we met, 'twas like two planets meeting." I never saw two planets meet, and always had an impression that the ceremony of introduction would be marred by the presence of a large acreage of cold and formal chaos. But if they only smile in a rapturous, over-the-garden-wall sort of a way, and look nervouly up and down the street, and then go giggling off to the skating rink, where they can go sliding around on casters and lean up against each and think-why I believe I don't care to see a whole reception of planets. It would be ten times more exciting to watch a man turn round a crowded corner with a long ladder on his shoulder.

